Message

From: Carol Woody **Ex. 6 PII, Carol Woody**
Sent: 3/22/2013 4:26:43 PM
To: Phil_Brna@fws.gov; North, Phil [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=C6937291f6b64be489c55e122d969dcd-North, Phil]
CC: David Chambers [dchambers@csp2.org]
Subject: Coho Study
Attachments: SWIM2013FINAL.pptx.pdf

Hello Phil B. and Phil N.,

Thought you might be interested in study results I presented at the recent SWIM meeting in Dillingham, few Federal employees attended due to sequestration.

Bottom line: I analyzed genetic data (samples run by USFWS) for 5 Bristol Bay coho populations including S. Fork Koktuli and Upper Talarik Ck.
All surveyed populations were genetically distinct and results highly significant. I also sampled and compared age and size at maturity, an adaptive life history trait, between S. Fork Koktuli and U. Talarik Creek adult coho and differences in these traits were also highly significant. Results from my analysis agree with other Alaskan coho genetic studies by Olsen et al.(2003, 2004, 2011) of the USFWS Conservation genetics Lab, that indicate Alaskan coho spawning populations tend to be small, show high degrees of populations structuring, and spawning populations are genetically unique.
Relative to other studied species (Chinook, chum) coho are more vulnerable to loss of significant genetic diversity due to habitat loss and/or alteration from proposed development of a mine district in Bristol Bay.

Comments criticism welcome.
Please forward to any other potentially interested agency (e.g., NOAA & EPA) types.
I will forward the manuscript that I submit to Molecular Ecology.

If there is interest in my presenting this information to a group or groups I am happy to do so.

Sincerely,

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